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EVENING BULLETIN.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$5; Weekly \$2; Even- ing Bulletin \$5 a year or 125 cents a week, if mailed. \$5. Clubs of 12 or more, 10 per cent. discount. Country Dailies or Tri- Weeklies for \$25; Weekly for \$10; 2 copies 1 year \$4; 4 copies \$15; 10 copies or more \$1.50 each. Papers sent by mail are payable in advance. When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber is notified, and if he wishes it will be continued at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom. If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if it is good, it will be sent until paid. Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

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One square, 10 lines	One square, 10 lines
Do, each additional line	Do, each additional line
Do, one week	Do, one week
Do, two weeks	Do, two weeks
Do, three weeks	Do, three weeks
Do, four weeks	Do, four weeks
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Do, twenty-eight weeks	Do, twenty-eight weeks
Do, twenty-nine weeks	Do, twenty-nine weeks
Do, thirty weeks	Do, thirty weeks

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one. Advertising Candidates—\$1 per week for each name. Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted. Yearly advertisements quarterly; all others in advance. Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year. Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price. Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral notices as advertisements. Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors. No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author. Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 cents for each continuation; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat. Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices. Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion, 50 cents. Each continuation, 25 cents. Written notices must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisements before the year expires, otherwise we will charge till done. No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the early rates.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1858.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

There were 6 feet 4 inches water in the canal last evening by the mark. The river was still falling.

For New Orleans.—The Pacific will leave for New Orleans this evening. She is unquestionably one of the most splendid boats now afloat. Her accommodations and fare are unexceptionable. Capt. Jesse K. Bell, who is known to all our citizens as a high-toned gentleman and excellent officer, has command of the Pacific. Mr. W. P. Halliday, formerly the popular clerk of the Highways, is in the office.

The fine steamer *Fanny Bullitt* also leaves for New Orleans this evening. She is a capital boat, and a better officer than Capt. Danham cannot be found on the river. Messrs. Judge, the clerks, are attentive and polite to all who travel with them.

The Southerner.—This elegant steamer arrived from Memphis last night, and we were favored by her attentive clerks with late papers, &c. Mr. McMichael also brought us a full account of the burning of the Col. Crossman, but as we had one in type from the St. Louis Republican, we did not deem it necessary to publish it.

The *Southerner* will leave for Memphis this evening, where she will connect with the steamer *Belfast* for New Orleans. She will take through passengers to New Orleans for \$25 and to Vicksburg for \$18. The S. is an elegant boat, and Capt. Triplett and Mr. Archer are gentlemen with whom it is a pleasure to travel.

The *Superior* is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day and Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

Negotiations were concluded yesterday between the owners of the steamers *Scioto* No. 2 and W. A. Eaves to exchange boats. On the return of the Eaves, the *Scioto* will take her place.

BURGLARY.—The mattress and furnishing store of J. A. Dickerson was entered burglariously between 8 and 9 o'clock last night and ransacked throughout. The burglar tried to open the iron safe with a key, but broke the key off. The entrance was effected through the cellar, the door of which was not locked, and by piling up boxes the burglar succeeded in getting into the house through a trap door. The gentleman who sleeps in the store came in about 9 o'clock, and found that the bird had flown.

The New York Times have intimated that Parton, the author of the *Life of Burr* that is making such a flurry in the literary world just at present, had "a theory" as to Burr's influence over Jackson, which he would probably bring out in his forthcoming *Life of Old Hickory*. Parton replies that he has but one theory in writing history, which is, "first, to find out the truth, and, secondly, to tell it." Parton is a rising man.

HIGH WATER IN ALABAMA.—Under the influence of the recent heavy rains the creeks and rivers of Alabama have reached a height not known for many years. The upper Alabama on the 19th was forty-five feet above low-water mark, and much damage has been done to the bottom crops of the Cahawba. The tressel-work of the Cahawba and Columbus have likewise suffered considerably.

Mr. Seward, in his speech in favor of the Army bill the other day, boasted that ten years from now no one, with the records of all he had said in Congress and elsewhere before him, could say to which party he belonged. There are a good many worse men than Mr. Seward who could make this boast, if they would.

Three rich farmers of Western Massachusetts have been victimized by a man peddling compound manure. They gave their signatures in favor of the manure, and the rascal wrote money orders on them. —*Exchange.*

We advise these "three rich farmers of Massachusetts" to spread a suitable compost over their brains. It would be a capital speculation.

FIRE AT EVANSVILLE.—On Friday morning last the extensive starch manufactory of Messrs. Lagro & Sterrett was totally destroyed by fire. The building was entirely new and of brick, the establishment having been in operation but a few weeks. Loss about \$10,000 or \$12,000; insurance \$8,000.

THE EFFECTS OF THE REVOLUTION.—The returns from the New York city postoffice for the quarter ending Dec. 31, show a decrease in the amount of postage prepaid by postage stamps in mails sent from that office of \$10,000, and a decrease in the amount received for stamps and stamped envelopes of \$16,000 as compared with the quarter immediately preceding.

Hoops.—Everything has its advantages, even ladies' hoops. A lady passenger on the Col. Crossman, which was burned in the Mississippi a few nights ago, was saved by the hoops, which kept her afloat until she was rescued. The lady in question, and also a gentleman, who were passengers on the Crossman, came up on the Pacific yesterday.

FLETCHER HARPER, ESQ.—This honored member of the world-renowned firm of Harper & Brothers passed through our city last week en route from New Orleans to New York. Mr. H. visited the tropical border of our Union in quest of health, which, we are happy to hear, he found in very liberal measure.

[From this morning's Journal.]

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Monday's Proceedings—Continued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

Senate.—Mr. Seward reviewed at length the message, saying he was opposed to the attempt to force slavery on the people of Kansas, and he would agitate it so long as a single hope remained that slavery might be driven from the Territory, which was stolen and robbed of freedom.

Messrs. Clay and Benjamin briefly attacked Mr. Fessenden's position.

Mr. Davis accused him of uttering disunion sentiments.

Mr. Fessenden did not recognize the authority of Mr. Davis to lecture him, and denied that he had attacked slavery in States where it was established or advanced disunion sentiments; and remarked that he had read an extract from Mr. Davis's speech in which the latter entered President Pierce's Cabinet a disunion man.

Mr. Davis replied that it was false, and that the extract from his speech was perverted, and explained that he had said that Mr. Fessenden's course would have the effect to undermine the constitution. Mr. Wilson's proposition to send for persons and papers for the purpose of examining into all the facts relative to the adoption of the Lecompton constitution was rejected by a majority of six.

The Kansas message was then referred to the Committee on Territories.

Pending the effort of Mr. Douglas to get up his resolution calling for information of the President in reference to Kansas affairs, adjourned.

House.—Mr. Harris, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table, which was carried by 115 against 111.

Mr. Hughes's resolution, merely to refer the Kansas message to a select committee of thirteen, as amended by the adoption of Mr. Harris's substitute given above, was agreed to by 115 against 111.

Mr. Keitt rose to a personal explanation, saying that the House would remember that its proceedings during the session of Friday were broken in an unpleasant manner. It was due that he should assume to himself all the responsibility for the violation of its order, dignity, and decorum. He was the aggressor and whatever of responsibility properly attached to that act belonged to him alone. It was also due to justice that he should make whatever reparation it was in his power to make to the dignity and decorum of the House thus violated. He did this in expression of his profound regret at the occurrence. Personal collisions are always unpleasant and very seldom justifiable—never in a legislative body. He felt the full force of the responsibility which he assumed in saying that he was the aggressor, and that the entire responsibility properly belonged to him. In this connection he had but one other remark to make, and that was whether any blow was directed at him or not was more than he could say; at least he was unconscious of having received it. With this explanation he parted with the subject.

Mr. Grow said he had been taught in childhood that all rights among men are disengaged to human nature and to a Christian community, and this is especially the case when they occur among law-makers in the midst of deliberations. Ripper years and the force of education satisfied him that this lesson was a good and true one. Yet the right of self-defense he recognized as one of the inalienable rights of man, to be exercised on all occasions and under all circumstances whenever necessary for the protection of life or property. He at the last sitting the House found himself unexpectedly entangled in the first personal conflict. For this he tendered to the House most cheerfully whatever apology was due for this violation of its order and decorum, and no one regretted more than himself the occasion for the violation of its order.

The House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.

The anti-Lecompton Democrats held a meeting at National Hall this evening. Much crowded. Jno. W. Forney presided. Resolutions were adopted, the most important of which are as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in the late presidential contest pledged its faith to the people of the State and country that the citizens of Kansas and all other Territories of the Union should decide for themselves the character of their domestic institutions, and as this sacred pledge had the written sanction and ardent approbation of Mr. Buchanan, and was repeatedly reiterated in our State and city by Secretaries Cobb and Floyd, Postmaster General Brown and others during that remarkable campaign; it would be both unmanly and disgraceful in us as Democrats to violate a promise so sacredly given, on the indefensible ground of expediency alone.

Resolved, That we cling with unabated zeal to the confidence we have so long reposed in James Buchanan, President of the United States, and that we approve and support every part of his policy thus far developed, excepting that in reference to Kansas, from which we do respectfully but fixedly dissent.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of this great city has always been distinguished for its devotion to the rights of States, including those of the South, and that in contending for the great principle embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and for the fulfillment of our pledge in 1856, we claim to be supporting the true interests of the South, and as taking the only course that is consistent with our obligations as members of the national Democratic party.

Mr. Forney made a brilliant speech on taking the chair.

Mr. Stanton delivered a long and eloquent speech. Walker was not present, being unable to reach the city in time.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

Increase of loans, \$1,423,000; increase of circulation, \$504,000; decrease of specie, \$620,000. The steamer *Atlantic* has been withdrawn. There was no Collins steamer on Saturday.

THE WEATHER.

MONDAY, Feb. 8, P. M.

New York—Clear; mercury 27.
Boston—Clear; mercury 35.
Calais—Clear; wind north; mercury 10.
Halifax—Clear; wind northwest.
Philadelphia—Clear and cold; wind northeast; mercury 39.

New Haven—Clear; wind northwest; mercury 30.

Memphis—Clear; wind south; mercury 38.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8, P. M.

River 4 feet by pier mark and falling. Weather clear; mercury 34.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8, P. M.

River fallen 7 inches.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.

The schooner *Harkness* arrived from Tampico with advices to the 28th.

The Government supports the Lucubaya plan and Generals Parodi and Garga oppose it.

It was reported that a large force was gathering in the vicinity with the intention of making an attack should the Government persist in sustaining a number of tumults have taken place in the State of Tamaulipas. No serious results.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.

Gen. Harney, Capt. Pleasant and Barrett arrived here to-night.

AFFAIRS AT FRANKFORT.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
The Bank Question—Resignation of Mr. Welbourne.
Evening Session of the Senate—Mr. Read's Card—The Bill to prevent the Marriage of Cousins—Col. Read and his Claim—Hon. Thos. F. Marshall's Lectures—Religious Matters—The Governor's Leave, &c., &c.

I scarcely know how to write you to-day, as I have scarcely a particle of news to communicate. The Senate was engaged all morning in the consideration of bills strictly of a local character, and which would prove of no interest whatever to the general reader, and the house was occupied almost exclusively in the discussion of the bank question. And, by the way, if we are to judge from the start made this morning, they will be occupied for several days in the discussion of the same interesting topic, as about the same character and the same number of amendments are proposed as were proposed in the Senate, and as there is a much larger quantity of buncombe and gas to be expended than the Senate had on hand. Judging from the length of time already consumed, we may well question whether there is time, in the remaining eight days, for a full discussion. The number of conductors for the gas doesn't facilitate the thing at all, as each one is fully charged and only one can operate at a time.

Mr. W. J. N. Welbourne, the Assistant Clerk of the House, about whom the Locofocos have raised such a fuss generally, to-day received intelligence of the sickness of his family, which information caused him this morning to tender his resignation, in order that he might hurry home. His resignation was accepted, and the House by a unanimous vote tendered their thanks for the faithful, impartial, and able manner in which he had discharged his official duties; thereby giving a just rebuke to the Locofoco scribbles who had proclaimed his incompetency, and to the Locofoco press which had endorsed the proclamation and heralded it through the land. I am sure Mr. W. bears with him the best wishes of all the members with whom he has been so intimately associated for the past two months.

The House this afternoon passed the Senate bill amending chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes, allowing the keeping of billiard tables by private families, and which are not used for pecuniary profit, either directly or indirectly, without the payment of any license. Also a Senate bill giving authority to Justices of the Peace to take depositions in certain cases, by the consent of the parties or their attorneys in writing. I gave you the provisions of the bill in full a few days ago, and it is useless to repeat them. A bill providing that judges of elections shall be chosen, one from each precinct, from each political party, Mr. Burns proposed that the counties of Floyd and Johnson be exempted, that gentleman stating that there were not enough Americans in his God-forsaken county to fill the positions, was up for consideration. Mr. Jackson suggested that in all probability there would be enough by the next election, and if, not, they could put in some man who had once been a Whig, which would enable the gentleman from Floyd (Mr. Burns) to come in. Mr. Burns finally offered an amendment to the effect, provided there should be a sufficiency of members of the separate parties in each district. The bill and amendment then passed.

The Senate seems to be waking up to the importance of more active legislation as the time of adjournment approaches. They have concluded to hold afternoon sessions commencing to-day, and in consequence of which determination they took a recess at 1 o'clock to meet again at 3 this afternoon. As they did but little this morning of any importance, the probability is they design letting themselves in freely this afternoon, and if anything of interest transpires I will write you again to-night.

The Commonwealth of this morning contains the card of W. B. Read, the Senator from Larue, attempting to explain his bold declaration made on the floor of the Senate the other day, to the effect that there was more ignorance among the ministers of the Gospel than among all the other professions. His explanation is if anything worse than the offense, for he not only lets down pretty heavy on the servants of God, but he attempts to mitigate the affair by pouring out a portion of his anathemas upon the heads of that useful class of people who teach the "young idea how to shoot," as well as upon the school commissioners throughout the length and breadth of the State. Verily the card of Mr. Read does not read well, and it would be well for Read if it were not generally read.

Those persons who are nearly related by the ties of consanguinity, and who have been contemplating *vinculo matrimonii*, can quiet their fears, if the action of the House a week or two ago, excited any, as the Senate in its wisdom to-day concluded that cousins were not to be cozened out of their rights, provided Dad and Mam gave their consent, or in the event of a failure to procure such consent, if any Gretta Green was suitably convinced by the sacred duty of the "paterfamilias" could overtake the disobedient offspring. Still your correspondent fondly hopes that no one will be compelled to disobey the mandates of any *paterfamilias*, and foolishly donate to some old water-dog a "silver pound to row him o'er the ferry," for he feels the full force of the poet's touching line, "How sharper than a serpent's fangs it is to have a toothless child, and would not have the feelings of any one lacerated.

Mr. William S. Rand, our late commissioner to the world's fair, held in New York in 1853, and who represented the interest of our State there at that time at an expense to himself as an algeist, of eighteen months' time and some five thousand dollars in cool cash, in promoting the interest and maintaining the name and fame of the Commonwealth before the assembled nations of the world, is out in a card in the morning papers slightly bearing down upon the Legislature for its refusal to indemnify him for his time and funds expended, as other States have done, but expressing unbounded confidence in the sense of justice possessed by the citizens of his native Kentucky, and an abiding belief that he is yet to get his dues. Possibly he may; but when Democracy pays any more than is actually stipulated in the bond, it will cease to be Democracy; and when it agrees to receive any less than the bond calls for, Shylocks will cease to exist.

Hon. Thomas F. Marshall has just concluded a series of lectures upon history, but without getting through with the subject, his engagements calling him elsewhere. His lectures were largely attended by the most refined portion of the Frankfort population, and great anxiety is felt that he should forego his other engagements and complete his series here. Whether he will do so or not I am unable to say. The talented and accomplished Bishop Smith, of the Diocese of Kentucky, was with us yesterday, and, after an eloquent sermon delivered to an immense audience of ladies and gentlemen, conferred the ordinance of confirmation upon about fifty persons of various ages and sexes, all new converts to the Church and the succession. Who ever dreamed that so much good could come out of such a Nazareth as Frankfort.

The Governor holds his last levee of the season this evening, and I suppose the Executive Mansion will be overflowing with the beauty and chivalry of the land, all anxious to pay their parting respects to his Excellency and his accomplished family, who have furnished them with so many delightful entertainments during the winter, and by whom they have been so hospitably, so agreeably, and so elegantly entertained.

ESTELLE.

[From the St. Louis Republican of Sunday.]

EXPLOSION OF THE COL. CROSSMAN.

Full Particulars of the Explosion, Burning, and Total Loss of the Steamer Col. Crossman—Twenty Lives Lost—\$100,000 worth of Property Destroyed.

The "Col. Crossman," late in the Missouri river trade, was, at the time of the lamentable occurrence, making her first trip from New Orleans to St. Louis. She left the former port on the evening of Thursday, the 26th of January, and had passed on the evening of the 4th inst., New Madrid, which she reached about seven o'clock. Half-past seven found her about a mile above that point, and then it was that the accident happened. She burst her small or nigger boiler.

The violence of the explosion was such as to carry away the fore part of the cabin, instantly killing Alexander Martin of this city, who was officiating as barkeeper, severely wounding Ephraim L. Cheever, of the firm of Warner, Cheever, and Co., Capt. Converse of this city, Kirk Menze of Louisiana, and injuring some others, whose names are not mentioned in this connection—some being blown overboard.

No sooner had this direful mishap occurred than it was discovered that the boat had caught fire. The alarm became general, the excitement became intense, and the confusion fearful.

Capt. Cheever used his utmost endeavors to keep the passengers from precipitating themselves into the river and with difficulty it would seem that amidst this horrible scene, with the boat all in flames, the water rolling by, he managed to keep from this almost sure death, such as coolness could command in the hour of peril. He then ordered the yawl to be lowered, which being done, the firemen and deck hands took possession of her, filling her to her utmost capacity. No entry—no command—no threat of the commanding officers, the passengers, could induce them to venture their lives by swimming or by other means, as they might have been unharmed the passengers, who by this time were becoming desperate, as they seemed to find certain death by fire or flood staring them in the face.

Discovering the impossibility of securing the safe conduct of his living charges by means of the yawl, already on the water, to the shore, the captain ordered the other boat. Into this the captain, Mr. Bixby, the pilot, Mr. Lowe, the mate, and Mr. Scott, the steward, handed so many of the passengers as possible, these were carried off to the wharf boat at New Madrid.

The remainder, including the officers of the boat, whom we have mentioned just above, sought safety by plunging into the river. Mr. Hill, of the steamer *Herald*, who was a passenger, was among them. He was picked up by a skiff sent from shore to the rescue, which did noble service by saving many of the floating beings that studded the surface of the water.

Capt. Cheever was at his post until all had left the boat. He then, and then only, did he cast himself into the river and seek safety by buffeting with the current. He was picked up by another skiff, so far exhausted that in a few minutes life would have become extinct. Carried to New Madrid efforts were successfully made for his resuscitation.

Some of the unfortunate passengers were in the water, the temperature being fifteen degrees below freezing point, for fully half an hour. They lost all they had on board, not having time to save the smallest remnant of their possessions.

The explosion took place while the boat was under way—the nigger boiler having been called into requisition to generate steam to aid in propelling the boat, as we understand—there being an attachment between the nigger and the other boilers. It seems that the shock of the explosion was not very great but caused some inquiry in the ladies' cabin as to what had happened.

When the explosion occurred, the boat was stopped in her progress. Fire had been blown into the wood and other inflammable matter on the main deck, and about five minutes afterwards there was a cry of "fire." Then the greatest excitement and alarm commenced. There was a general rush for life-preservers, and some were so wild with terror as to jump overboard without them.

The boat floated down with the current, a burning mass, lighting up the scene of terror and death. She floated about two miles below New Madrid, where the hull lodged on a bar and burned to the water's edge. Our informant states that, as nearly he could tell, there were about forty cabin passengers, and about twenty-five on deck. The books and papers of the boat were all lost. The clerk was among the killed, and the exact number of passengers could not be ascertained.

There are parties who in this sad calamity cannot be praised too highly for their noble devotion. Among them we may appropriately mention the Captain who ran such extreme risk in the performance of his arduous duty, and the first mate and steward, who lost their lives in the most honorable of all services.

To the citizens of New Madrid the city of St. Louis will return sincere thanks—thanks inexpressible, for their exertions to save, and their efforts to comfort.

The lost, as far as known, are as follows: Ephraim L. Cheever, Capt. Converse, Mrs. Dan'l G. Taylor, Sallie Taylor (youngest child of Mrs. Taylor), Jennie Wall (daughter of N. Wall, of Wall & Widen), Mr. Lowe, first mate, Wilson Farris, pilot, Mr. Scott, steward, and Richard Johnson, first clerk, all of St. Louis; Mr. Durkin, Chicago; J. B. Kennedy, Pittsburg; Mrs. Green, residence unknown; with seven or eight deck passengers; also one or two of the cabin crew, names unknown, and one fireman.

The safe having been lost, in which the books of the boats were deposited, no full list of the passengers could be obtained, and above are taken from the recollection of the survivors, and is thought to be pretty near correct.

The cabin crew and cooks were saved, with one or two exceptions, as was also the case with the deck hands and firemen.

Shocking Affair—Hyena in the Woods.—A distressing tragedy occurred this week in the Western part of this State. Gannung's Menagerie is wintering two miles west of Paulding, Paulding county. Among the other animals was a hyena, said to be the largest in the United States. The animal was very ferocious, and had twice bitten his keeper. Early Wednesday morning last the hyena escaped. Search was instantly made, and later in the morning he was discovered in the grave yard, having dug up and partly devoured two or three dead bodies. Several of the citizens rushed in to take it, when it turned on its assailants, striking down a German day laborer named Jacob Poffenburg, and crushed the head of the unfortunate man in its jaws, killing him instantly. The brute then made its escape, after tearing the flesh from the right arm and the chest of a lad, who is not expected to recover. The animal succeeded in making good his escape. The citizens are much excited. Parties are scouring the woods, and the menagerie men have been notified by some of the citizens to remove the establishment at once.—*Cleveland Herald.*

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY—WINTER TERM, 1857.
Reported for the Louisville Journal by John M. Harlan Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, February 8.

CASES DECIDED.
Blount vs. Smith, Shelby; reversed.
Michener vs. Ford, Caldwell; reversed.
Pointer vs. Card, Warren; reversed.
Porter's heirs vs. Foley, Kenton; affirmed and suspended.
Allen vs. Yammeter, Clark; affirmed and suspended.
Julian vs. Settle, Anderson; affirmed.
Bliss vs. Thornton, Louisville Chancery; appeal dismissed.
Rankin vs. Byers, Grant; petition for rehearing granted.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th of November, 1857. The business will be continued at the old stand by HAYES & CRAIG, who have the settlement of the business.

[Correspondence of Forney's Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

I learn that Mr. Harris, of Illinois, designs modifying his resolution to refer the President's special message on Kansas affairs to a special committee, so that the investigation shall be confined to the fraudulent character of the returns of members of the Lecompton convention, and of the votes cast for the constitution as it has been sent here by Calhoun; also to the frauds, palpable and indisputable, of the election returns for State officers. There is no change of the issue as it was made up on the day the message was received.

The manner and the ground upon which Calhoun returned a pro-slavery Legislature and other State officers, still remains involved in more or less of mystery. The facts have not come out, yet there is more than the appearance of jugglery, and every consideration of justice demands that there should be a searching investigation into the subject.

Whatever result may grow out of the pending controversy, it is evident that the majority of both houses are for some inquiry.

This will be a great point gained, for with what is already known of the lawless and unparalleled proceedings of Calhoun, and with what is fairly already to the still waiting exposure from the proof already out, the influence and effect can be none other than against Lecompton.

This man Calhoun, whose name is covered with such infamy in the North, is not, it ought not to be supposed, held up for admiration in the South. While his acts, so far as they affect the adoption of the Lecompton constitution, are, to the greater extent, concurred in; nevertheless, no men feel more deeply and poignantly, or are more mortified at his recent graceless tyranny of procedure, than Southern men. With what they cannot but admit, with all their pro-slavery predilections, and in the position they are compelled to take by their people at home, that their case, in the most favorable light, is an extremely doubtful one, they carry with no heart the heavy weight of injustice with which it is now loaded down.

No wonder then that they evince a disposition for conciliation and compromise; no wonder then that they join hands with moderate Northern men that the country may be relieved from its present embarrassment, and that this Kansas question, which has so long vexed our people, may be removed from the halls of Congress. In whatever shall be done, those who have battled for the right so far will be found insisting to the end that the McGhee and Shanahan and Johnston frauds shall meet with the indignant condemnation of the States and people of the Union, as represented in Congress, and that the will of the majority stifled in Kansas up to this time shall be given full and free expression, and as expressed shall be obeyed.

The caucus of the anti-Lecompton members of Congress agreed last evening upon two things: First, that the Lecompton constitution must be thrown overboard and the whole matter referred back to the people; and second that on the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, the members of the special committee shall be elected by the House, instead of being appointed by the Speaker, unless the Speaker shall agree to compose the committee with a majority of those who favored the adoption of the resolution.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE MONOPOLY.

An act to incorporate the Lumbermen and Builders' Planning Mill Company.

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a corporation is hereby created by the name and style of the Lumbermen and Builders' Planning Mill Company. Said company shall have all the rights, immunities, and powers that may be necessary or fit for the conducting of its business, which shall be to deal in and manufacture lumber and other building materials in all its branches, and to build houses; also to work in metals, so far as to manufacture machinery

EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, 1858.

Strange as it may appear to persons unacquainted with the anomalous condition of everything in Mexico, it is stated as an undoubted fact that not only the General Government but also the State Governments make contracts with smugglers—often of the most disastrous nature to the country. For instance, with respect to dry goods that are subject nominally by the Mexican tariff, to a duty of 40c the "vara" (somewhat less than a yard), merchants have, by special contract, introduced such goods at a duty of a cent a yard! The larger the operator the lower the rate, generally, at which he can introduce goods. A merchant who can advance ten to twenty thousand dollars to the government in a tight place—particularly to the frontier authorities—can "overpeer the petty traffickers" who have only a little to operate on.

Mr. Vanderbilt is about putting an opposition steam line on the route from New York to San Francisco, via the Isthmus. The steamships are the Northern Light, which is to sail from New York on the 9th of March, and the Orizaba, from San Francisco on the 5th of March. Mr. Vanderbilt has, for the past eighteen months, received from the Pacific Mail \$40,000 per month, as long as no opposition was put upon the travel to and from California. This sum is worth the trial to retain it. Mr. Vanderbilt is just the man to make the effort. He announces that he will start on the 10th of March a line to meet the increased wants of that travel. This will make the third line to San Francisco.

The following are among the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Monday evening: An act authorizing justices of the peace to take depositions in certain cases: passed.

An act to amend chapter 42 of the revised statutes: passed.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Versailles: passed.

A bill to amend section 1, article 3, chapter 32, of the revised statutes, title elections: passed.

A bill to create additional voting places in the city of Louisville: passed—yeas 53, nays 32.

A bill to amend the charter of the Eminence mutual insurance company: passed.

A bill to create a registration of voters of this Commonwealth: placed in the orders of the day.

A bill to prevent corruption in elections: Mr. Burr moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table, which resulted yeas 44, nays 35.

WOMEN VOTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The petition of Sarah Wall and others to the Massachusetts Legislature for the right to vote was referred to a committee which had a hearing on Thursday last in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and were addressed in behalf of the petitioners by Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., of Boston, and by Wendell Phillips. One argument advanced by Mr. Sewall was that unrepresented classes had always and everywhere been oppressed.

Mr. Phillips said if woman was competent to be responsible to laws, it was a self-evident fact that she was competent to make them. She was not considered too delicate to send to the common jail, and the ballot-box ought to be as decent as a jail. If her domestic duties were such as to require her whole time in other affairs than those of politics, then the argument was good in the case of such men as Abbot Lawrence and Rufus Choate, engrossed as they were in the manufacturing business and the law. The advent of women into society was marked by purity. Her advent into literature was marked by purity, and so would it be in politics.

The destitution, dependence, and crime of the sex were largely attributable to those laws which virtually excluded her from the various modes of livelihood pursued by men. Give her equal rights with man, and a vast mass of festering corruption in society would be taken gently away by the laws of trade. In Kentucky woman was allowed to vote on school questions. The barrier was thus broken away; the army of reform was rushing in, and the only question asked by Massachusetts was, how soon can we decently surrender? The age was tending to the reform, and the speaker was sure it would come sooner or later. He hoped Massachusetts would have the honor of first shaking off this last shackle of the sex.

SNOW FLEAS.—The Mountain Messenger has made a discovery of fleas in the snows of California. It says:

While perambulating over the deep snows, lying on the mountains ever where around us, we have often observed myriads of small insects covering the surface in almost every direction. Our curiosity being excited, we have taken pains to examine them more minutely, and find them to be what we call, in the absence of any other name, snow fleas. They closely resemble the common flea, both as regards action and appearance, but are not half the size. While watching them we have seen them burrow beneath the snow to the depth of an inch with the greatest facility, and reappear with all the sprightliness of the backbiting tribe. So far as we have been able to learn, they derive their subsistence from the snow exclusively, never having observed them on any other substance.

HOGS.—The Chattanooga Advertiser, of the 28th ult., says:

The season for the transaction in live hogs has now closed, and the following statement will show the number packed here and the number shipped over the road as compared with last year:

	1857.	1858.
Number slaughtered in.....	7,800	5,900
Transported over the road.....	25,355	26,790

Showing an excess received at this point last year over this of 465 head. This deficiency was probably made up in excess of weight this year, and the amount for two seasons may be said to be about equal. The weather during the whole season has been very unfavorable for the safety of the products, particularly for those slaughtering south of this, and much of it is damaged. The quantity of bacon and bulk meat on hand here is much less at this time than at the same time last year.

The Thousandth Anniversary of the Russian Monarchy.—In the year 1862 the thousandth anniversary of the Russian monarchy is to be celebrated with great pomp and national manifestation in Russia. One grand feature in these solemnities is to be the inauguration of a monument commemorative of the day, but which has as yet to be designed, but for which subscriptions are being opened throughout the empire by order of the Government. The Emperor has only very lately decided finally that the said monument shall be erected at Novgorod, in the center of the Kremlin there, not far from the Sophia Cathedral. The destination where the said monument should be erected was for a long time dubious, inasmuch as the resolution had been adopted that its site should be the birthplace of the Russian Empire, and nobody knew exactly where that was. It has been, however, assumed of late, that the earliest domicile of the Warager Princes was in the outskirts of Novgorod; but, as this would be rather an out-of-the-way place for a national monument, the Emperor has decided on its being erected in the very centre of the Novgorod Kremlin.

Paris Cor. of the Times.
Beware of the Bull.—Three ladies, says an English paper, were last week walking on the Newmarket road, two of them exhibiting the favorite undergarment of the day, when the ire of a passing bullock was excited by the glaring color, and he made a dash at the party. The offending ladies succeeded in evading him, but their companion, though in a more sombre garb, was lifted upon a gate by the beast, but sustained no injury beyond the fright.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

ADVENTURES OF A GENTLEMAN IN SEARCH OF A HORSE.—A book has passed through six editions in London entitled "The Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse," by Sir George Stephen. Every man that owns a horse or is about to purchase one will be profited by the perusal of this book. It is an amusing as well as an instructive volume. The author is a lawyer, a gentleman of the old equestrian school, a true lover of the horse. On the start, he says, weary of his own weight (12 stone—168 lbs.), he sallied out early in January with fifty guineas in his pocket, bent on finding himself well mounted on a good hackney. On the 15th of March, he was without a horse, minus far more than fifty guineas, except a right of action against a dealer on a warranty. His first resource was to advertisements in the London papers, where cobs, hunters, and hacks were as plenty as blackberries in September. The difficulty was only where to choose. "The nearest little cob in London," "the best hack that ever was mounted," "that well known hunter, Tantivy, equal to 15 stone, up to any horse," "all offered themselves." "Away I went," he says, "to try them all and buy the best."

By way of digression Sir George says: "I ride rather more than 12 stone—never was afraid of a horse in my life—stand about 5 feet 9 inches, and still under middle age, I am of course far from indifferent whether I am well mounted." His first purchase was from a Quaker, price 30 guineas. The animal was a good horse, but the Quaker being a stone lighter and a quiet rider, a horse that would carry him safely would not in less than a week break his own knees and endanger the neck of a heavy rider. This horse was sold without loss. His second purchase was a strong cob, "built like an castle," and on trial moved like a castle, and had no go in him, would kick and halt, and his hind was as thick as his carcass. Sold at a loss to a timid old gentleman.

The next purchase was a hunter, bought of a friend as a "charming goer, so docile that a lady might drive him with a pack trail," &c., &c. On trial, he had neither legs to carry him, nor wind to go. Sold to a butcher. Another charming brute attracted Sir George's fancy, but he unfortunately went to the stable in a new coat, new hat, new trousers, an eye-glass, and otherwise with the gloss of a tailor's shop about him. The seller extolled him as the "sweetest little pack horse that ever was sold," and the very thing wanted. On mounting him he danced a quadrille with every gentleman and lady he met, and Sir George soon found that he was better suited for Almack's than for his. The author states at the close of the volume that in twenty-two years he had upward of one hundred horses in his stables and had averaged a loss of but about three pounds on each. He says that, after so much experience, he never found a perfect horse. He was almost daily on horseback, and in all this time he had never broken a limb or strained a muscle for a horse's fault. In the purchase of his horses Sir George had to deal with all varieties of jockeys and gentlemen, and at last arrived to the settled conclusion that it is very inexpedient to buy a horse from a gentleman, and downright folly to do so if that gentleman is your friend. A gentleman will never sell a good horse if he can help it.

Of auctions (he means London auctions) our author writes:

"Auctions ought to have been put down at the same time with lotteries; at all events, three purchases should qualify a man for Bedlam, without the aid of a commission of lunacy. I never but once bought at an auction without being cheated, and that only happened because the interest sold was of a nature so complicated and unusual that not a man in the room comprehended its real value."

Whether a horse sale, or any other, set it down as a maxim, that an auctioneer cannot do otherwise than lie. "Tis my vocation, Hal."

There are many useful lessons imparted in this volume on the good and bad points of a horse, how to manage and how to keep him; also, many hints on horsemanship, for the writer considers there should be good points in the rider as well as the horse. We will give a few extracts, taken promiscuously from the work.

"I believe there is not one man in a hundred who can acquire a good seat on horseback, if he has not been accustomed to the saddle from boyhood. The riding school may correct a few faults, but it will never make an adult pupil a perfect master of a horse. Sir Walter Scott justly remarks that there are few men under twenty who would not feel more ashamed of an imputation against horsemanship than their morality. It is a principle, almost a religion, in horsemanship, that the fearless rider is the safest. I know of no instance in which it so truly applies, as in leaping or riding down hill. I have witnessed more of falls in hunting from checking a horse in his leaps, than from any other cause; and I believe for the same reason that he stumbles in descending a hill, when the bridle is tight in hand. I never had a fall, and yet I rode my horse as freely down hill as up it. So long as a horse goes freely he will go safely."

More than a third of the volume is devoted to horse warranties cases decided in the English courts, and one hundred and seventy different suits are digested, and the points on which each case was decided are clearly given. Sir George says, next to buying a good horse, there are few things more difficult than buying a good law; but the greatest problem with which a plain man can puzzle his brains is to make law, whether good, bad, or indifferent, intelligent to an every day reader. He adds:

"I have spent more time on this chapter than I have on any other of the work, and though a lawyer by profession, and a jockey by taste, I confess that I entertain great doubts whether, even if I understand myself, I shall make myself intelligible to others. (This part of the work will be valuable to American lawyers). It may be doubted whether the buying or selling a horse is greater. The ethics of horse dealing are very peculiar. There is only one other case in which gentlemen appear by the aid of conventional understanding to be excused for leaving their honesty behind them. I have found to my cost that no man thinks the worse of a friend for stealing an umbrella on a rainy day, or palming off an unsound horse upon a neighbor. This being so perfectly understood, I must assume that my reader, whatever may be his class, will cheat if he can; but it is my duty to inform him that he cannot go very far with impunity, and if he accepts the definition that I have given of unsoundness, namely, any infirmity or defect that incapacitates a horse for fair and reasonable exertion in the labor for which he is avowedly purchased, he will readily perceive that his power of cheating is circumscribed by very narrow limits."

THE TOOTHACHE.—"My dear friend," said H., "I can cure your toothache in ten minutes."

"How? how?" inquired I. "Do it, in pity."

"Instantly," said he. "Have you any alum?"

"Yes."

"Bring it and some common salt."

They were produced. My friend pulverized them in equal quantities, then wet a small piece of cotton, causing the mixed powder to adhere, and placed it in my hollow tooth.

"There," said he, "if that does not cure you I will forfeit my head. You may tell this to every one, and publish it everywhere; the remedy is infallible."

It was as he predicted. On the introduction of the mixed alum and salt, I experienced a sensation of coldness, which gradually subsided, and with it—the alum and salt—I cured the torment of the toothache.—*Mandeville Reader.*

Calhoun County.—The Senate of Alabama has passed, by a vote of 31 yeas, nays 0, a bill to change the name of Benton county to that of Calhoun—the bill for the purpose having been introduced by the Senator from Benton, Col. Abernathy. We have no doubt the bill will pass the House with a like unanimity, and thus justice will be meted out both to the living and the dead.

Montgomery Confederation.
DIED.
February 5th, at the residence of her father, Rev. R. F. Arnold, of Bremen, Ky., Mrs. SALLIE VIRGINIA MILLER, wife of Wm. Miller, formerly of Louisville, in the 23d year of her age.

On Saturday, the 6th instant, of croup, MARY JANE, daughter of John Y. and Sarah Netherton, of this county, aged 5 years.

Knickerbocker.
THIS Price of Monthlies for January and February is just received at 84 Fourth street. F. A. CRUMP.

AFFAIRS AT FRANKFORT.

(Special Correspondence of the Evening Bulletin.)
The Riot Act—Vote of Mr. Cosby No. 2—More Precedents in Louisville than you'll know what to do with—Governor's last Leave, &c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 8, 10 P. M.

I telegraphed you this evening that the Bill authorizing the City Council of Louisville to pay the damages resulting to individuals from the destruction of property by mobs was laid on the table by a strict party vote. Such was the case, but I could not telegraph you a little episode which occurred. Mr. Cosby's name is the first on the Democratic side of the House, and when it was called the answer came clearly and distinctly, No! This was all very well, but after the balloting was over Senator Mallory stated that the vote of Mr. Cosby was recorded in favor of the bill, and as he was not in the Senate and had not been during the pendency of the question, he wished to know by what authority his name was recorded, and desired it erased. Mr. Andrews also said that if voting by proxy was allowed, he would break for home and leave a power of attorney in the hands of some friend in whom he had confidence, and he was proud to say there were several such present.

Mr. Senator Walker, who was the individual who cast the vote for Mr. Cosby, made no public explanation, but I understand stood in his seat, *otioro*, that Mr. Cosby had requested him to cast his vote for him. Your correspondent has enjoyed the acquaintance of Senator Walker only during the present session, but that acquaintance has been a very pleasant and agreeable one, and he would be the last person to attribute improper motives to him; yet, if the vote was cast ignorantly, at the request of Mr. Cosby, it was a piece of inexcusable ignorance, which could have been remedied by a session at the Normal School, which both gentlemen, I believe, voted to abolish; and if it was a piece of corruption, it was worse than inexcusable, it was positively nefarious. Taking either horn of the dilemma, the gentleman, for whom I have the highest respect personally, and against whom I would make no charge, owes it to himself to explain the matter, which doubtless he can do satisfactorily.

Aside from this the only matter of interest transpiring was the passage by the House this evening of the bill creating twenty-seven voting precincts in the city of Louisville. It is somewhat surprising that the bill was introduced by Mr. De Haven, and not by any member from Louisville or Jefferson county, and a little more surprising that there was no petition or anything of the sort asking for any such a law at the hands of the Legislature. The bill, however, passed; every Democrat in the House voting for it, with the exception of Messrs. Newell and Kendall, who opposed it.

Nothing of interest is transpiring this evening except about our hotel; there are a multiplicity of white vests and immaculate kid gloves, all of which, I suppose, design exhibiting themselves to the Governor this evening on the occasion of his last leave for the season, and then pass away forever, for surely the wearers will take the advice of Dr. Holmes, and

"Let the last party where they told their loves
Bury in peace his dead bouquets and gloves."

ESTELLE.

HOW TOM CORWIN RID HIS SISTER OF AN OBNOXIOUS LOVER.
BY A WESTERN MAN.

Every one has heard of the eloquent, pathetic, and humorous stump orator of Ohio. He was pronounced by Mr. Clay (a most competent authority) to be the finest stump speaker he had ever heard; and in this opinion I most heartily coincide, after having heard Clay, Crittenden, Jones, of Tennessee, Polk, Benjamin, Seale, Randall, Hunt, Tom Marshall, General Lamar, Bates, Douglas, and a host of others.

Well, this great orator carried his love of fun into every department of life. In the private circle, where he knew every person and unobscured himself fully, he was the most delightful and genial conversationalist I ever listened to. I do not know that he now, as age and infirmity are creeping on, indulges his proclivity to humor so much as he used to do. But some twenty years ago he used to tell with great gusto the following story:

"In early life—so early that I cannot remember the removal—my father 'pulled up stakes,' and, carrying with him the household goods, went from Bourbon county, Kentucky, where I was born, to Ohio. Notwithstanding a rough-and-tumble struggle with the world, he had a hard time to get on, owing to a numerous and rapidly-increasing family. Well, family matters had not much improved when I had reached my thirteenth or fourteenth year."

"At this time there lived in the neighborhood a young man named Pickering. He had inherited a well-stocked farm, was good looking, and made strong profession of religion. This latter qualification caused him to find peculiar favor in the eyes of my father, who always was blinded by professions of extra piety."

"This fellow had a strong hankering after one of my sisters, who was a very pretty girl. To her he was peculiarly distasteful. She seemed always excessively annoyed at his presence. Yet he was ever at her side. She dared not dismiss him entirely, for fear of the paternal anger. Things went on in this way for a year or two, and, as I partook largely of my sister's hatred to him, I resolved to get rid of him in some way. I cast about for a plan for some time, but nothing occurred that gave me the slightest hope of success."

"At last returning home late one summer night from the school, I found the family there in their devotions. Passing by the window of the room in which they were assembled, I saw that Pickering was there, and pretty soon I discovered that he was nodding, and finally his head dropped. Now was my opportunity. I stole slyly into the hall, and reaching the hall door, which was slightly ajar, and close by which Pickering was, 'on bending knee,' I reached in and quickly pulling his chair from under him, he rolled heavily, as a sound sleeper would, upon the floor. The yell alarmed all. The old gentleman stopped in the midst of his almost interminable prayer, and saw the position of Pickering. All the family laughed outright; even my mother smiled."

"Pickering endeavored to pick himself up as rapidly as possible, but he had touched the old man upon his tenderest point. It was evident, from his rubbing his eyes, that he had slept under the old gentleman's ministrations, and had not my father a reputation for the ferocity and the ferocity and the ferocity of his ministrations and was not Pickering his professing brother! It was too much. Slowly, yet most dignifiedly, did the old man approach him. 'Begone, hypocrite!' he cried in thunder tones, 'never enter my house again.'"

"Pickering was thunderstruck. He felt that he could make no apology which would not add to the insult. He had no suspicion of the exterior force which had aided him in his fall. He at once found his hat, took up his line of march, and, completely crestfallen, passed by me as I stood grinning in the shadow of the porch."

"At a suitable time I entered, got my supper, was told by a brother, in hurried whispers, what had happened, and then I stole off to bed, affecting ignorance and laughing most heartily, as I ensconced myself in the sheets, at the complete success of my plan."

"Next day I cautiously imparted my secret to my interested sister. She was in her own room at the time, and she threw herself upon the bed and rolled in agonies and convulsions of laughter. She had been emancipated for ever from the attentions of an obnoxious lover. The old gentleman did not hear the real state of the facts for full twenty years afterwards; but when he did, he laughed heartily."

PILES IN BOTH FORMS CURED!—READ THIS!—"I can only account for my present sound health from the constant though moderate use of Borbave's Holland Bitters—having from my youth suffered, at intervals, from Piles, in both forms, sometimes so severely as completely prostrate me. I have for several months past, though subject to loss of sleep and unusual physical effort, been entirely free from any symptom of this distressing disease, while my general health is very much improved."

Persons doubting the authenticity of this certificate are requested to call upon or communicate with the proprietors. They will take pleasure not only in referring them to its author, but to many others who have used the Holland Bitters for the same affliction, with equal success.

Persons doubting the authenticity of this certificate are requested to call upon or communicate with the proprietors. They will take pleasure not only in referring them to its author, but to many others who have used the Holland Bitters for the same affliction, with equal success.

1858. NEW PATTERNS 1858. Wall Papers.

FIRST ARRIVAL IN THIS MARKET.

We have just received 18 cases Wall Papers, new patterns and styles, for the coming season, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

GOOD PAPER HANGING is an especial with us. All work done by us is warranted to bear the inspection of good judges or no charge for paper or labor of hanging. Prices for cash to suit the times.

W. F. WOOD,
Third street, near Main.

Family Sewing Machines.



101 Fourth street,
BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON,
Louisville, Ky.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the back-stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under surface, is simple in construction, more speedy movement, and more durable than any other machine. We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind, and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years. June 2d dec 3d b<f

A. SUMNER & CO.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY

Feb 12 dlsly may 28 bly

MODES DE PARIS.

WINTER MILLINERY.

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

MILLINERY GOODS.

Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Collifiers, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very reasonable terms.

Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he has moved to the present location at the Show Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at the lowest prices. JNO. H. HOWE.

ONE SET OF RUSSIAN SABLE AND several of Stone Martin still on hand and for sale at two-thirds of their real value. But as these goods are on consignment we will return them to New York if not disposed of soon.

HAYES & CRAIG.

FRENCH MOLESKIN HATS of the latest Parisian mode are now to be had.

HAYES & CRAIG.

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTH and PLUSH CAPS at reduced prices.

HAYES & CRAIG'S.

A THREE-DOLLAR SILK HAT, very neat and genteel, will be found at

HAYES & CRAIG'S.

THAT PLAIN NEAT CASSIMERE HAT, which looks so well in all kinds of weather, and is so light, comfortable, and dresy that the wearer is sure to be in good humor with himself and everybody, is only to be had at the manufacturers'.

HAYES & CRAIG.

THAT FOUR-DOLLAR SILK HAT at HAYES & CRAIG'S is superior to anything of the kind found in the East or elsewhere.

HAYES & CRAIG.

A New Book for the Million.

THE Reason Why: a careful collection of many hundreds of Reasons for Things which, though generally believed, are imperfectly understood; by the author of "Inquire Within." \$1.

The History of the United States of America, as traced in the Legend of the American Hamilton, &c., by John C. Hamilton. \$2 50.

A new supply of Nothing to Eat and Nothing to Say. Price, each, 50 cts.

Hide and Seek, a Novel, by the author of the Dead Secret. For sale by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

Domestics.

HEAVY NEGRO DRILLS; PLAIN COTTONS; FINE BROWN COTTONS; SUPER BLEACHED COTTONS; IRISH LINENS; TUCKERS and CHECKS.

A full supply just received and for sale low at

MARTIN & PENTON'S, 96 Fourth st.

HOURLING GOODS.

LUPIN'S super Bombazine; Do do Muslin de Laine; Super qualities of Canton Cloth; Do do of Luster and Alpaca; Fine English Prints, lead and black and solid; Black and white Crapes Collars and Sleeves; Black Silk Gloves and Hosiery; Love and Grape Vell; Black and white English and Italian Crapes; Super black Chally and Merinoes; Black Gingham and Delaines; Black Bordered Handkerchiefs, &c.; All of which we are offering upon the most reasonable terms.

Price, each, 50 cts. MARTIN & PENTON'S, 96 Fourth st.

PLAID COTTON—3 cases plaid Cottons; 3 cases heavy Plantation Cottons; just received by

C. DUVAL & CO.

BLEACHED COTTONS—2 cases in good qualities just received by

C. DUVAL & CO.

ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES received this morning

C. DUVAL & CO., 537 Main st., opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

New Books.

THE Romance of Western History, or Sketches of History, Life, and Manners in the West, by Judge Hall, author of Legends of the West, &c. \$1.

Stories and Legends, by Grace Greenwood. 75c.

Audubon, the Naturalist of the New World; his Adventures and Discoveries. 75c.

The Plant Hunters, by Capt. Mayne Reid. 75c.

Debt and Credit, a Novel from the German. \$1.

Lucy Howard, by Mrs. Seymour. 75c.

Lowell's Poems. Blue and gold. 2 vols. \$1 50.

The Abbott Household edition of Waverley. 2 vols. \$1 50.

Sermons on Special Occasions, by Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of the Great Commission, &c. \$1.

Examination of the Dred Scott Case, by Hon. Thos. H. Benton. \$1.

Ripley's Notes on the Epistle to the Romans. 75c.

American Almanac and Repository for 1858. 10c.

The Southern Baptist Register for 1858. 10c.

For sale by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

FARMERS' and MECHANICS' TOOLS of every description for sale wholesale and retail by

A. McBRIDE, 69 Third st.

LOCKS, LATCHES, BOLTS, SCREWS, NAILS, Brads, Cord Weights, Hooks, Springs, Shovels, Tongs, Pokers, Rakes, Hoes, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gages, Files, Axes, Axes, Hatchets, Hammer, Coffee-Mills, Sifters, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Britannia Ware, Glasses, Clocks, Combs, Brushes, Levels, Crozes, Howels, Bells, Tea Kettles, Milk Pans, Fish Kettles, Stew Kettles, Thermometers, Braces, Bitts, Drills, Gages, Can-diesticks, Lanterns, Yard Sticks, Rules, Squares, Drawing Instruments, Turning Tools, &c. wholesale and retail by

A. McBRIDE, 69 Third st.

MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY.—We take pleasure in announcing that this Society will give its first concert to-night at Masonic Temple. They have been organized for a considerable space of time, and have had thorough practice under accomplished leaders. Their selections will be of the highest class, and we do not hesitate to pronounce that they will be performed in a manner altogether worthy of the names set forth in the programme. They are to be assisted by M'Is Shiedler and Colliere, and Mons. Colliere.

GOODS BARGAINS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—Plain black silks, fancy silks, cloaks, shawls, illusion robes, a large stock of laces and embroideries, hosiery, satin-faced and French merinoes, cashmeres, black Lyons velvet, printed de laines, together with a large stock of Irish linens, linen table damask, napkins, doilies, towels, linen sheetings, English bed blankets, flannels, heavy cotton drillings and plaid osanburgs for servants, bleached and brown cottons, &c. My stock of the above goods is large and complete, all of which I will offer at unusually low prices. The money of all solvent banks of Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois received at par.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the
National Trunk Emporium,
may 26 d&w&adily

A NEW AND VALUABLE REMEDY FOR

ALL DISEASES OF THE

Throat and Lungs

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND

BREAST, SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND

CONSUMPTION.

EVAN, VILLER, IND., NOV. 17, '97.

Dear Sir: I have tried your Pectoral in a well-marked

and severe case of pulmonary consumption, accompanied

with severe hemorrhage from the lungs, in which Cod Liver

Oil totally failed to produce any beneficial effect, and I

was perfectly astonished at the immediate relief and dimi-

mination in the amount of expectoration which speedily

followed its use. As a remedy in the advanced stages of

consumption I give it most decidedly the preference.

JOHN MAGENISS, M. D.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

All orders from wholesale purchasers or applications for

Agencies must be addressed to

DR. JOHN BULL, Louisville or New York.

nov 26 d&w&adily

A CARD.

We would respectfully call the attention of the

public to a MARINE CHRONOMETER placed in our

window, showing the exact time. It is entirely of

American manufacture, and has been exhibited at

the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best

London and French Chronometers, and also at the World's

Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the

highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct

time-keeping.

To our watch department we have secured the services of

Mr. Ed. Helwig, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any

kind of watch-work fully equal to Jurgensen, Frodham,

Adams, or any of the first London or Swiss makers.

In many fine Watches that are broken parts are substituted

greatly inferior to the original, the customer paying the

full price for a perfect piece of work. The Watch ap-

parently performs well afterward for a while, but is more

imperfect and less valuable than originally.

JOHN KITT'S & CO.

SUPERIOR DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE

MANUFACTURE.—We are this morning prepared

with an extra supply of superior Molekin Dress

Hats of our own manufacture, which for beauty of

finish, style, and quality cannot be excelled if equalled in

the city. We particularly invite those in want of an easy

and comfortable fitting Dress Hat to call and examine our

assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

THE MOST SUPERIOR DRESS HATS FOR

winter now in use are those Cassimere Hats made by

HAYES & CRAIG.

116 j&b

Russian Sable Furs at a Great Reduction.

These elegant Sable Furs on commission at

HAYES & CRAIG'S are now ordered back to

New York, but a few handsome Capes will be

retained. These THREE DAYS LONGER and offered at

only two-thirds of their value.

116 j&b

MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CAPS, very suit-

able to the season, are now selling very cheap at

116 j&b

GENTS' SOFT HATS, for traveling and business pur-

poses, in great variety at

PRATHER & SMITH'S, 455 Main st.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS AT LESS

THAN COST for cash are to be had of

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

THOSE ELEGANT SILK HATS WHICH

took the premium at the World's Fair are always to

be had of the manufacturers.

HAYES & CRAIG.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS of every style, quali-

ty, and color, in store and for sale cheap for cash

at

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS are now selling at

about one-half their value at

HAYES & CRAIG'S.

FREDERICK KELLAR,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

FOURTH ST., BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN,

Under Masonic Temple,

Tenders his sincere thanks to his

former patrons, and hopes by

strict attention to business to con-

tinue their patronage.

116 j&b

Music Teaching.

The undersigned would respectfully in-

form the citizens of Louisville that he is

prepared to give lessons in Music on the

Piano and to teach Vocal Music. Those

who are in want of a thorough and faithful teacher will

please apply at either of the music stores or at his resi-

dence, 436 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

JULIUS BOEHNING.

New Coal Office.

FOR the convenience of persons residing in the lower

part of the city, we have opened an office for the sale

of Coal at the

Corner of Main and Ninth streets,

where the BEST PITTSBURGH COAL can always be had

on short notice at as low a price as can be purchased any-

where in the city.

W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

N. B. Our office on Third street, opposite the Post-office

will, as usual, continue open for the sale of the best Coal

at the lowest prices.

116 j&b

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND

Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,

and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.

72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,

Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-

tions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B. Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior

manner.

117 wj&dj&b

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and

PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of

Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new

block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

jan 14 w4

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are

now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve

Pianos per week. We are now respectfully

inform our wholesale and retail purcha-

sers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the

increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully

refer to the fact, for the last five years, we HAVE RE-

CEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition

with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston,

and finishing and Piano Ware-rooms corner of Main and

Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

jan 14 w4

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky

Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Dependancy, Con-

stipation, Bilious and Bleeding Piles, In all Nervous, Rheu-

matic and Neuragic Affections, has been numerous in

stances, proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a

decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared strictly

in accordance with the principles of the celebrated

Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success

in most of the European States, its introduction into the

United States was intended more especially for those of

our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of

this mighty country. Meeting with great success among

the natives, it now offers to the American people, knowing

that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowl-

edged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose

constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous

use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Gen-

erally instantaneous in its effect, it finds its way directly to

the seat of the trouble, and quickening every nerve, raising

up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health

and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this beverage will

be disappointed; but to the sick, weak, and low spirited it

will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular

remedial properties.

CAUTION.

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has in-

duced many imitations, which the public should guard

against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything

else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair

trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior

it is to all these imitations.

Sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO.,

MANUFACTURING

Pharmacists and Chemists,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sold in Louisville by WILSON & STARBUCK, W.

SPRINGER & BRO. (Market street, between Third and

Fourth), CARY & TALBOT (455 Market street, near

Fourth) and Drugists generally.

mar 20 j&b&w&adily

ST. CHARLES,

Fifth street, between Market and Main.

FRESH SHAD: FRESH SHAD—FIRST OF THE

SEASON.—Received this day, per express, a lot of

fine Shad, just from the Potomac, which I am prepared to

serve up in an unequalled style.

C. C. RUEFFER.

N. B. My Larder is constantly supplied with the thou-

sand and one delicacies incident to the season which are to

be obtained in this and every other market in the country.

C. C. R.

PRINTS—15 cases small figured Prints received and

for sale by

JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

FARMERS' DRILLING—3 cases Farmers' Drilling just

received and for sale by

JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

PAPER CAMBRIC—5 cases assorted colors just received

and for sale by

JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

New Books.

DEBT AND CREDIT. Translated from the German.

Lacy Howard's Journal, by Mrs. Seymour.

Quoted by Authors of Initials.

Bayard Taylor's Travels in Northern Europe.

The Abbott Household edition of Waverley Novels.

J. Russell Lowell's Poems. Blue and Gold.

Christian Days, by Posobry.

The Remarkable History of the Three Little Pigs. Col-

ored pictures.

The Reason Why. A book of condensed knowledge for

the million.

Guy Lupton, or Through.

Mabel Vaughn.

JNO. W. CLARKE, 122 Mezzari Hall.

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.

6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M.

43 40 42 53

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

Lexington and Frankfort—7:10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Lagrange and Way Places—4 P. M.

St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.

St. Louis and Chicago via Indianapolis

St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and

via Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, St. Louis—

at 11:10 A. M.

St. Louis and Cincinnati Express—at 9 P. M.

Nashville and Lebanon—8 A. M. and 3 P. M.—5:50

A. M. runs connects with daily stages for Nashville, Mammoth

Cave, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hot Springs, Elton,

Clarksville, Gallatin, Glasgow, and Bardonia, and every

other day with stages for Springfield, Columbia, Green-

burg, and Grayson Springs.

Portland—Every 16 minutes.

ST. LOUIS—REGULAR PACKETS.

Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.

St. Louis—Irregular.

Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green River—Irregular.

Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but

generally every day.

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Danville and Harrodsburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sun-

days excepted).

Boonville—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at

9 A. M.

Taylorsville—Every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday

at 8 A. M.

Shelbyville—Accommodated every day at 9 A. M. (Sun-

days excepted).

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Tuesday, February 10.

F. W. Watters, drunk and assault on Mrs. Flannagan.

Bail in \$200 for three months.

John Hartley, drunk and disorderly conduct.

EVENING BULLETIN.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)
The Kansas Question—Contested Elections—Humphrey Marshall—A Good Hit—The Territorial Questions, etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1858.

It seems to be reduced to a certainty that the Democratic majority in the Senate intend to link the Kansas with the Minnesota question—a slave with a free State—and thus attempt to pass the "twin-sister bill." This fact was avowed by Senator Jones, of Iowa, who said that he would not obey the anti-Leocompton instructions of the Legislature of that State; nor would he resign. He wanted Kansas and Minnesota to come into the Union, hand in hand, together.

Whatever may be the proper policy in this branch of politics, it is a fact that Congress at the last session passed an act authorizing Minnesota to form a constitution and State government preparatory to her admission into the Union; but at that time no attempt was made to deal in like manner with Kansas. Minnesota has acted in good faith, and has her Senators and Representatives here ready to take their seats. To keep her out of the Union, or to make her admission contingent on the acceptance by Congress of the Leocompton Constitution, would be a manifest act of injustice to the new State of Minnesota.

If hereafter no one State can come into the Union alone—although its erection be specifically authorized—what is to become of Oregon. Her constitution for a State Government is in the hands of the Committee on Territories of the House. She, too, during the last Congress, was authorized to arrange the machinery for a State Government. Under the recently declared policy, she, too, must wait until some (at present unheard of) slave State shall be formed to take her by the hand and walk with her into the family of republics.

Every such question ought to stand on its own merits; so said Mr. Crittenden and other patriotic and unselfish statesmen. The Indiana contested election case has been postponed until after the Kansas question shall have been settled. By this means, the votes of Senators Bright and Fitch will be retained for the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton constitution; and by delaying to act on the Minnesota State admission bill, two Senators against the Leocompton constitution will be kept out of the chamber.

Turning from the Senate, look at the House. The Minnesota Representatives, also opposed to that instrument, are held off, at least until the Kansas question shall have been decided. And, besides, the signs are unmistakable that Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, whose seat is contested by Col. Vallandigham, is to be ousted; and thus the Leocompton vote of the latter is to be substituted for the anti-Leocompton vote of the former. Don't you see the progress of the political Administration movement—to say nothing as to the right or wrong of the matter?

During the debate on a resolution reported by the Committee of Elections against allowing Mr. Campbell further time to take supplementary testimony, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and others in the majority loudly and confidently declared that the design of Mr. Campbell was to delay action, and urged that the House should not longer delay to settle the matter. There was a necessity for it. Col. Marshall advocated an extension of time for good and sufficient reasons, and took occasion to put in a heavy link to this effect: That there could be no urgent cause for action immediately in this case, for the Senate, Democratic as it is, had delayed for two years to act upon the Indiana contested election case! To be consistent, the other wing of the party should not delay to settle that important question. But in the Senate two votes were to be retained for Leocompton; in the House a Leocompton vote is sought to be added by the exclusion of an opponent.

Much anxiety is expressed to know how Governor Wise, of Virginia, is going. Be perfectly assured he is now against the Leocompton movement, but may not at present publish the letter which it is said he has prepared to define his position. As "the Leocompton" is made a party test, any man who opposes it reads himself out of the party! This rule has been explicitly laid down. So "stand under!"

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.—We have our private advices from Nicaragua. They satisfy us of the entire untruthfulness of the stories written from this city alleging the probability of the rejection by that government of the Ibisari treaty. The cause of the delay in its ratification is the simple fact that the Legislature of Nicaragua not being in session it cannot be immediately ratified. The fact that the Legislature is very soon to meet is the only reason why President Martinez does not call a special session to that end. The approval of the treaty is unanimous throughout every branch of the Nicaraguan government.—*Washington Star.*

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND PLUSH-TRIMMED CAPS.—so desirable for winter, are selling very cheap at
423 1/2 b HAYES & CRAIG'S.

EVENING DRESS GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES

other Desirable Dry Goods,

With a good assortment of

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, FALL CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.,

Received and in store by

C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st.

We have now in store (date receipt) a full and superb assortment of the above goods, including every variety of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, with every necessary article in the House Furnishings. This rule has of elegant Barnsey Linens, &c., all of which we offer at the lowest prices.

423 1/2 b Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

1857. FALL IMPORTATIONS.

MARTIN & PENTON,

96 FOURTH ST.

RICH FALL DRESS GOODS:

ELEGANT SILK ROBES;

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;

CLOTH TOURISTS OR DUSTERS;

EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY KIND;

MOURNING GOODS;

SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND CLOAKS;

DOMESTICS AND STAPLES;

NEGRO WEARS OF ALL KINDS;

FLANNELS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

SATIN AND PLAIN MERINOES;

BEST MAKE OF JUVENILE KIDS.

Above we give a limited list of some of the leading articles which we offer for sale, and at such prices as will defy competition. We are determined not to be excelled in quality, style, assortment, or low prices. We buy at the very lowest figures and from the best Eastern houses, which warrants these articles in being perfect and as cheap as can be bought.

423 1/2 b Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

INTERESTING NEW BOOKS.

MARION HARLAND'S new book, *Mo. Side*, \$1.25.

Gracie Amber, by Mrs. C. W. Dennison, author of *Home Pictures*, What Not, &c., \$1.25.

Temperance Lectures, by the Rev. Dr. Nott, LL. D., President of Union College, \$1.

Floral Home, or First Year in Minnesota, with portrait and illustrations, by Harriet E. Bishop, \$1.

Nothing to Wear, an episode of city life, illustrated, 50c.

Nothing to Do, an accompaniment to Nothing to Wear, with illustrations by the author, 50c.

Essays in Biography and Criticism, by Rev. Peter Bayne, A. M., \$1.25.

Posthumous works of Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of the *Great Teacher*, and *Great Commission*, \$1.

Life Pictures from a Pastor's Note Book, by Rev. Robt. Turnbull, D. D., \$1.

Philosophy of Skepticism and Ultraism, by the author of *The Plan of Salvation*, \$1.

New books received daily by

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Musical Instruments at Wholesale.

Just received a direct importation from the manufacturers—

5 cases Italian and French Violins, all prices;

5 cases French and Spanish Guitars, all prices;

3 do Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolles, &c.

3 do best French Sax Horns, Cornets, Bugles, and Stage Horns;

do Italian, French, and English Guitar, Violin, and Violoncello strings.

The above goods are the best we have ever been able to offer to the trade. Purchasers should call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical Goods, 539 Main st., between Second and Third.

GENTS' SOFT HATS—An extra article of Gents' Soft

Felt Hats in store and for sale low by

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

Wit and Humor.

NOS. 12, 13, and 14 of *Funny's* Cyclopaedia of Wit and Humor just received and for sale by the agents for

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Mrs. Holmes's New Book.

100 COPIES OF MEADOW BROOK, by the author of *Tempest and Sunshine*, &c., just received and for sale by

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

\$20,000 WANTED

ILLINOIS FREE BANK PAPER.

UNION, PLANTERS' and BANK OF TENNESSEE, STATE BANK OF OHIO, and

STATE AND BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA AT PAIR

In exchange for one of several assortments of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS that can be found in Louisville, and at such prices as will defy competition. They are receiving daily new and desirable DRESS GOODS, adapted to the fall and winter trade, consisting of

Elegant silk Robes;

Plaid and striped Silks;

Lexor and Gala Plaids;

Belton and Merinoes

MOURNING GOODS

Of every possible kind.

EMBROIDERIES.

A full assortment just opened.

DOMESTIC STAPLES.

Never was there so complete.

SCARFS AND TOURISTS.

A fresh supply, just opened, of the new styles.

MARTIN & PENTON,

84 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

GENTS' SOFT HATS—An extra article of Gents' Soft

Felt Hats in store and for sale very low by

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

THE MONEY PANIC!

Relief to the Million!!

IN consequence of the scarcity of money, I have determined to offer my stock of FANCY GOODS, BASKETS, and TOYS at TWENTY PER CENT. BELOW

MARKET PRICE for cash—taking the Banks of the State of Indiana, State Banks of Indiana and Ohio, and Kentucky Banks. My stock is full of and comprises all of the new goods out this season.

Ladies' Extricate 60c.

Bazins' Extricate at 60c.

Pomades and Perfumery at 20 per cent. below price.

Combs and Brushes " " " "

Toys and Baskets " " " "

Call and avail yourselves of this opportunity, as now is the time to get goods cheap, or, in other words, at wholesale prices.

W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH, PLUSH, AND

VELVET CAPS of all the different styles, colors, and qualities for sale at greatly reduced prices for cash at

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

LADIES' RIDING HATS, new styles, just received at

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

New Books.

Waverly Novels—The Bride of Lammermoor—Household Edition, 2 vols. Price \$1.50.

Alexander Smith's City Poems. Price 65c.

Fredley's Price of Advice. Price 25c.

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

Parlor Entertainments.

THE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fortune, or the Analysis of Life, for the entertainment of literary and social circles, by D. M. Angell, M. D. Price \$1.25.

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

NOTHING TO SAY: A Slight Scape at Moberate Snobbery, which has not, to do, nothing to wear; by C. K. Philander Dosticks, P. B. 50c.

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

NEW JUVENILES, beautifully illustrated, colored plates, plain and gilt, at low prices.

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

Ray's Higher Arithmetic.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ARITHMETIC, Analyzed and Practically Applied, for Advanced Students, by Joseph Ray, M. D. Price 75c.

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

Mooney's Ireland.

A HISTORY OF IRELAND from its First Settlement to the Present Time, including a Particular Account of its Literature, Music, Architecture, and Natural Resources. Biographical Sketches of its Most Eminent Men, &c. 2 large octavo volumes. Price \$2.

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

New Books.

THE Grayson Letters, by Henry Rodgers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith," \$1.25.

Well Begun is Half Done, or the Young Painter. From the German. Colored illustrations, 75c.

Annie's Jewel Case, or True Stories and False Tales Colored illustrations, 75c.

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

NEWGOODS

IN RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY

GOODS, CARPETS, &c.,

Just received by

C. DUVALL & CO.,

MAIN STREET, 1.

OUR buyer, who is now in New York, placed us in receipt of a lot of beautiful goods in the above line, which were purchased at very low prices. As we shall offer bargains in the best order of goods, we invite the attention of all to our new stock.

We take at par the Old Banks of Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana.

A. BURNS—A large assortment handsome styles at very low prices.

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

A GREAT BOOK ON THEOLOGY.—The Knowledge of God Objectively Considered; being the first part of Theology Considered as a Science of Positive Truth, both Inductive and Deductive; by Robt' J. Breckinridge, D. D., LL. D. 1 vol. 8vo. \$2.

The Life of James Montgomery, by Mrs. Hellen G. Knight, \$1.25.

The Guyton Letters; Selections from the Correspondence of R. E. H. Guyton, Esq., edited by Henry Rogers, \$1.25.

Marriage As It Is and As It Should Be, by Rev. John Bayley, 75c.

Fashionable Amusements, with a Review of Dr. Bellows's Lecture on the Theater, by Rev. Dr. R. Thompson, 75c.

Just received and for sale by

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

MISSISS' GAITER, GOAT, AND

French Morocco Velv. Boots, &c., received at

OWEN & WOOD'S,

455 Main st.

Tennessee and Indiana Money Wanted.

We are receiving the notes of the Old Banks of Tennessee and Indiana, and are prepared to exchange them for gold, silver, or for HATS, CAPS, and FURS, wholesale and retail, and all debts due us.

423 1/2 b PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

A New Book.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the authoress of the *Lamp-Lighter*. 100 copies by express. \$1.

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

New Supplies.

FIRST and second series Spurgeon's Sermons. \$1.

Spurgeon's Life and Ministry. 50c.

John Campbell Examined and Re-examined. \$1.

Graves' Great Iron Wheel. \$1.

Grave Truman. \$1.

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Spurgeon's Sermons.

100 COPIES third series. Price \$1.

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Visiting Cards.

Dr. La Rue and Cohen's best make white, amber, buff, pink, and tinted Visiting Cards. A large supply.

25 1/2 b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

NOVELTIES.

CALL and see the splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., at TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st., where the largest assortment of goods in his line are kept. Just received a fine stock of the following articles:

French, English, and American Perfumery;

French and eternal Perfumery;

New style Shell Truck Combs;

Shell, Buffalo, and Rubber Dressing Combs;

Hair Brushes, all styles and prices;

Fine Ivory Combs, extra super quality;

A fresh supply of imported Baskets;

Ladies' Work Cases and Traveling Companions;

Purses, Port-Monies, and Card Cases;

An entirely new style of Dolls (go to sleep);

Mechanical Locomotives, Steamboats, and Cabs;

Mechanical Clocks, and other Toys;

Dolls of all styles and prices from 5c. to \$5;

Toy Bureaus; Toy Pallets; Toy Cradles;

With many other new and attractive Toys and Fancy articles.

Not only one, and as low as can be had in the city.

423 1/2 b W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

FOR FALL SALES—1857.

W. W. TALBOT, 98 FOURTH STREET, is now in receipt of a large stock of FANCY GOODS, Baskets, and Toys, to which he respectfully calls the attention of strangers and citizens.

423 1/2 b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

FANCY BASKETS—A splendid assortment of Fancy

Baskets, embracing the celebrated Berlin Bette and Sallor, Flower, Card, and Work Baskets for sale at low rates by

(423 1/2 b) W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

Dress Goods at Cost!

MARTIN & PENTON

96 Fourth st.

WILL from this day offer their stock of

ELEGANT SILK ROBES,

SUPERB DAYDRESS SILKS,

RICH PLAID AND PLAIN SILKS,

FIGURED ALL WOOL DE LAINES,

GENUINE FURS, and

EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS

At cost for cash, and will receive the notes of the following Banks: Bank of Illinois, Old Banks of Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, South Carolina, and Free Banks of Tennessee, as follows: Bank of Paris, Merchants Bank, Farmers Bank, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Union, Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of Memphis, Northern Bank of Tennessee, Bank of America, Bank of Middle Tennessee, Citizens Bank, and Southern Bank.

Their stock of Domestic is now very complete, and which they offer at very low prices.

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